THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1881.

Amusements Touter. Abber's Park Theatre-La Pille de Mus Angel. American Institute Industrial Aquertum—Bith st. and Bondway. lijon Opera Pouse—The Saste Charmer tenth's treater Camine. Bonnell's Museum, thoulway and that Bully's Theater—The Passing Regiment. or ad Opera House-Resides. Clabe Dime Maxeum—198 Bowery Pravesly's Arble's Gooden—The World Haverly's 1-1th St. Thentre-Fun on the Br Blaverly's Sti. Av. Theatre-Richard III. Nadison Square Theater - Esmeralds. New Theater Comique - The Major. Son Prancisco Minaterly - Broadway and 19th st. Standard Theater-Patience. Thatie Theater Therese Krones. Tony Poster's They for Variety, the Casino-Le Verage en Suites, Union Square Theatre-Caulile, Windso Theatre-Peacon Grankett. Worth's Museum-101 Bewery.

Guiteau's Trial.

It was a remarkable story that fell from the lips of GUITEAU in the court room in Washington yesterday. As a witness for himself in his defence, based on the plea of calls it, the inspiration, to commit the deed ing of horror he struggled with it, then It was from the Deity, and finally carried it into execution. He committed the assassination under Divine pressure, as a political necessity, and his failure to get office had nothing to do with it. He had no ill will toward Garrield, and he removed him because he believed the disruption of the Republican party would lead to civil war. For this act, he thought, he would in the future be called a patriot, not an assassin.

GUITEAU told his story apparently with great earnestness, and with occasional passignate outbursts. Some of his statements provoked laughter, as when he said that for twenty years it had been in his mind that he would one day be President of the United States, and he yet believed he would be elected. Most of the time, however, there was a dramatic force in his words and manner that commanded the closest attention of the listeners. He believed, not only that the Deity inspired his act, but that the Delty also protected his life, and so he had no anxiety as to the result of the trial. The experts on insanity who are studying the assassin were seated close by the witness stand while he was

testifying. The cross-examination of GUITEAU was begun by ex-Judge Porter of this city. GUITEAU was excited during this ordeal, and at times he burst out with passionate declarations about the Divine inspiration of his act. He objected to the word murder being applied to his act, saying he had not thought of murder in re moving the President.

Guiteau's Religious Career.

Clergymen, evangelists, class leaders, and prayer meeting exhorters will find it profitable to study the testimony of GUITEAU regarding his religious experiences and religious enthusiasms. His is doubtless an uncommon case in its entirety; but does it not bear in some respects a likeness to many of those with which they deal, and about which they may be deceived?

No convicted sinner at a Moody and Sankey meeting ever talked more of his love of Gop and desire for saintly companionship than GUITEAU has done throughout his life. No pious deacon in a New England church was ever bitterer than he in his denunciations of wickedness and worldliness. No perfectionist ever thought he was more imbued with the heavenly spirit.

GUITEAU'S greatest interest was in religion. He gave it his chief thoughts, and his letters were full of expressions of his desire to make other people as good as he was. In a letter written to Mr. Scoville from the Oneida Community in 1869 he said: "I have forsaken everything for CHRIST; reputation, honor of men, riches, fame, and worldly renown."

At a later period he was one of BEECHER's disciples, "became acquainted with the Young Men's Christian Association," and officiated as usher at Moody and Sankey's meetings. And afterward he was happiest when he was "working for the Lord." He was a praying man, too, and "had hundreds of experiences where the Lord, in direct answer to prayer," befriended him.

place for the sake of the cause.

PINCHBACK has taught his colored followers one great principle in politics, which is epoch (1831) it was estimated that France to aspire to the highest places, and, failing required for similar uses \$6,000,000; Switzerin their ambition, to take whatever they can get. That great leader regards the mission of the colored brother as to hold office, and he sets the example by being a zealous

office seeker himself. It is perhaps remarkable that nearly all the colored leaders who are most consplcuous on the race question, and who have profited most as its peculiar representatives, are octoroons or quadroons, who mingle very little with the purely black socially. DOUGLASS, BRUCE, PINCHBACK, PURVIS, RAINEY, DOWNING, and others known to fame, might easily be mistaken for white men in a mixed company; and in Cuba or in South America they would shine cut in color among the best society. Langston is the only dark man of his race, at home or abroad, in any important public employment.

Our Yield of the Precious Metals.

From the new report of the Director of the Mint we obtain some tolerably exact and highly interesting statistics relating to our production of gold and silver during the last fiscal year. These facts are suppleinsanity, he told how the thought or, as he | mented with a careful estimate of the quantity of the precious metals which, during of murder came to him, how in the first feel- the same period, was employed in our arts and manufactures, and this again is comprayed over it in order to make sure that pared with the amount used for the same purpose in European countries.

One word as to the method followed in these computations. Of course no notice is taken of the interested assertions of mine owners, who are endeavoring to sell their property, and little more attention is paid to the glowing reports published by the local newspapers in the mining districts. The conclusions reached have been based upon information derived from officers of the several mints and from their correspondents at the various centres of production, from banks and bullion brokers, express companies, railroad and freight agents, and custom houses. The returns furnished by smelting, refining, and reduction works, and by reputable mine and mill owners, are also taken into account, but they are scrutinized with a careful eve regarding the possible existence of motives for misrepresentation. From all these sources approximate deductions have been made, which, although possibly inaccurate in some details, are sufficiently trustworthy and un-

questionably useful. It appears that the total production of gold and silver in the territory of the United States during the last fiscal year was valued at \$75,200,000. Notwithstanding the great falling off in the deliveries of Nevada and California, there was only a total decrease of about \$4,000,000, compared with the returns for the preceding twelvementh. The aggregate production in 1879 was \$79,712,000. but these figures included \$780,000 from the silver mines on the north shore of Lake Superior, which are excluded from the present calculations. The favorable tenor of this report is due to the remarkable advance of Colorado, which now holds an undisputed preëminence in the yield of precious metals, having at last dethroned its old rivals, Nevada and California. Last year Colorado is credited with a gross production of \$20,200,000, of which \$17,000,000 was in silver. California could show but \$18,600,000 (all but \$1,100,000 being gold), as against \$20,000,000 exhibited the year before. Nevada, which in 1873 still maintained the highest rank, with an aggregate yield of \$21,560,000 (\$9,000,000 being gold), dropped in the last fiscal year to \$15,700,000, to which but \$4,800,-000 was contributed by the yellow metal. Arizona also fell off from \$1,350,000 to \$2,400,-000; Utah declined from \$6,825,000 to \$4,950,-000; and the yield of New Mexico decreased from \$725,000 to \$555,000. Oregon and Monseem to have been nearly stationary but Idaho and Dakota show a considerable advance-the two latter Territories producing respectively \$2,430,000 and \$3,670,000 in the last fiscal year. As for our Atlantic States, about whose mineral resources we have heard a good deal of late from interested persons, we learn that the gross yield last year of all the gold mines in Georgia,

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia combined did not exceed \$249,000. It may be worth while to examine in some detail the returns from the three chief gold and silver States. The banner county of California in the last twelvemonth was Mono, which produced \$2,990,000 in the prewas a graying man, loo, and "had hundred of experience where the Look in the present the Look in the Look of the L clous metals. Next came Nevada County with an aggregate yield of \$2,772,000; then Amador, with \$1,497,000; then Sierra County,

triotism would compromise on a secondary | the United Kingdom, for other purposes than coin, at a little more than \$8,000,000 in gold and \$4,000,000 in silver. At the same land, \$1,750,000, and the remaining countries of Europe, \$8,000,000. There is reason to believe that since the date of that estimate, the consumption of bullion in the three countries specified has largely increased, and that the gross amount of bullion annually diverted to the arts in all countries outside of Asia cannot fall short of \$50,000,000, to which total, as we have seen, about a quarter is contributed by the United States.

A Discreditable Excuse.

Mr. CARL SCHURZ says In the Evening Post that he was opposed to the Pensions Arrears bill, and thought it ought to be vetoed Still he excuses HAYES for not vetoing it, because, "according to all ordinary rules of probability, a veto would not have had any chance to prevail," since the bill passed both Houses of Congress "by majorities almost amounting to a unanimous vote."

That is a very flimsy excuse, but one characteristic of its author. Did HAYES really believe in the justice and propriety of the bill, or did he not? If he did, of course he should have signed it. If he did not, and was an honest man, he would have vetoed it, no matter how great had been the majorities in its favor.

But HAYES was a fraud all through, and a weak, colorless, pharisaical politician. He did not dare to veto the bill. Moreover, he had for his Secretary of the Interior a man who would not hazard his place by stoutly resisting the approval of an act which concerned his own department, and to which he now says he was at the time opposed.

Why did not Mr. CARL SCHURZ resign under such eircumstances? But straightforward and honorable conduct could hardly have been expected of a man who took a place in the Fraudulent Cabinet and made himself one of the chief apologists of the electoral conspiracy.

Mr. CARL SCHURZ now assails and ridicules the Pensions Arrears act, but he cannot escape his share of the responsibility for its becoming law.

Three Parties.

There seem to be three Republican parties in Pennsylvania.

The Republican party appearing to be guilty of every wickedness, and able to carry all the elections with the greatest possible ease, is the Republican party which has been from time immemorial owned and managed by the Hon. SIMON CAMERON and his distinguished son, the Hon. J. DONALD CAM-PRON. It will take heavy blows to break it.

The Republican party of which Mr. CHARLES S. WOLFE is the leader is a considerable affair, but not yet strong enough for its work. Mr. Wolfe advanced to the attack with boldness, and struck some blows which resounded far; but his power was not then sufficiently developed to break | crazed." Though this be madness, there is down such a combination as the one serving the CAMERONS.

The third Republican party at present holding out in Pennsylvania, convened the other day by self-appointed deputies in a parlor of the Continental Hotel. It is composed of men who are ashamed to belong to the Cameron party, and are yet afraid to every State Convention; proclaim ruin and destruction if the bosses are allowed to run it; and then, when the bosses have duly run it according to published programme, they put their hands on their mouths and march up to the bosses for orders. This party is no larger than it always was. It has no elements of growth. But Wolfe and his seed may multiply and possess the land.

The Pension Arrears Act.

There is no doubt that this act of Congress embodies one of the most rascally swindles that demagogues ever inflicted on

a patient people. We opposed this bill at every stage of its course through Congress, and we oppose it now. It ought to be repealed. The only way to deal with it is to cut it up, root and branch. Clear the fraud entirely out of the

After that is done, Congress should pass a carefully considered act to provide for paying pensions to those who are really and honestly entitled to them, and cannot obtain them under the previous legislation. But, first of all, the Pension Arrears act should be repealed.

The Board of State Canvassers has de-

people choose to adhere to it, we cannot see that it destroys their morals or undermines their

The same holds true, though in a modified sense, of the ordinary title of Mister. That word is an abbreviation of the Latin, magister muster, and in England it is applied regularly to persons in an inferior social condition. Any mechanic or workingman, who is there looked down upon by the more gorgeous and fortunate portion of mankind-every man in England looks down on somebody and looks up to somebody-is addressed as "Mister;" while a gentleman who has no specific title is addressed as 'Esquire." In this country there is no such distinction between the two; yet if snobbish people prefer to set it up, we cannot see that they do any serious damage.

Besides, has our correspondent ever reflected that the epithet of Mister often serves to show us that it is a man who is spoken of, and not a

As for the affectation of adding "upon Hudson" to the name of Pigville, if anybody wishes to do it, why not? And if anybody else wishes to laugh at it, why not? This is a free country. All sorts of eccentricities and affectations may safely be tolerated, so long as they do not violate any of the cardinal principles of upright con-

There are a great many serious evils in the world which stand in need of being reformed out of existence much more urgently than the trifling matters complained of by our correspondent.

Four accidents on the Pennsylvania Rallroad within twelve hours, and all in the same locality, between Trenton and Bristol, make a large share for a road that usually does not have many disasters on this section during a whole year. In three of the cases train hands were injured and some cattle were killed, but no passengers received anything more than slight scratches or thumps. The cause of three of the accidents was the fog, and one led to another, like the knocking down of ninepins. It has become very clear that on roads where the enormous carrying trade requires the constant utilization of the tracks with trains following each other at short distances, a fog requires instant and extraordinary vigilance. Three of the four accidents were those of one train running into another ahead of it on the same

GUITEAU, during the past few days, has redoubled his efforts in his character of counsel to aid himself in his character of prisoner. Rarely has a client had a more watchful and zealous advocate. One expression which has been repeatedly on his lips is "badly cranked." While his letters were read, GUITEAU the counsel was continually calling the attention of the jury to the fact that GUITEAU the prisoner was badly cranked when he wrote them. Variations on the word crank, as applied to himself, were again and again introduced by him. But there was still one more step to be taken for a good defence, and Lawyer Guiteau took it-not, however, when speaking of himself, but, with skilful fidelity to Prisoner Guiteau's interest, when testifying about his father. He spoke of his father as an awful crank " about healing diseases. " What do you mean by crank?" innocently inquired Mr. Scoville. "Well," answered the guileless GUITEAU, "that is the short way of putting it when you want to say a man is pretty badly method in it.

The case of a little girl who has a maid to wait upon her, the nurse of her infancy travelling with her as her dressmaker, and her own private carriage to ride out in, seems a curious one for the action of the Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Children, but such are the claims made in regard to the child leave it. They make a great noise before actress, Cominne. The child was turned over to the custody of the society pending a final decision by the Court, and it was ordered that her maid should be allowed to accompany her. The latest phase of the case is that the girl has disappeared, and the woman who reared her, and whom the girl calls mother, is in the Tombe on charge of abducting her.

> "A winter's fog will freeze a dog," says a proverb of our forefathers. It's very lucky for the dogs that yesterday was November and not

OUR UNELESS NAVY.

The Interesting Conclusions Drawn Naval Advisory Board. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The long-expected

report of the Naval Advisory Board was made public to-day. Its general character has been anticipated. It has also been known that differences existed in the Board which could not be reconciled. The Secretary made an effort to bring the members into harmony, but his labors were futile. The best that could be done with the recalcitrant officers was to compel them to conform to regulations, in their manner of dissent, by simply stating to the Secretary the noints of difference instead of issuing an independent report, as at first was attempted. Naturally, navy officers made light the difference, but in reality it is serious and of a bitter personal character. Briefly stated, the minority, three out of four of whom are naval

PICTURES IN PARIS

How America Missed the Pamons "Angelow"

Parts, Nov. 11 .- On Friday, Dec. 9, thirtythree pictures and studies by Gustave Courbet including some of his very finest works, will be put under the hammer at the auction rooms in the Hotel Drouot. In the preface which M. Philippe Burty, the eminent art critic, has contributed to the catalogue, there is one phras which will certainly flatter the art collectors of the New World. Speaking of the public of the great art sales of Paris, M. Burty describes it as being composed of collectors of large and small means, of habitues who do not buy, but whose word is law, of dealers on the aiert to seize or create the success of the day, and of foreign buyers, "especially Americans, who are perfectly acquainted with the real value of our masters, who have studied them in our exhibitions, who obtain their information from able and sure experts, and telegraph their commissions, knowing fully what they are about."

Now, for some years france have been unable to compete with dollars in the sales rooms, and the French have to regret that America has carried off some of the finest pictures of Millet, Rousseau, Jules Dupré, Corot, and Delacroix. One of Courbet's finest pictures is in Boston. Some of the best specimens of Meissonier are in American galleries. These facts are of great importance for the future of American art, and they are, I venture to believe, of sufficient in terest to the general reader to justify me in gossiping a little about pictures and picture buyers, and more particularly in telling the story of how America just missed becoming the possessor of Millet's most famous picture, The Angelus."

About a fortnight ago three or four Parisian speculators, acting through the agency of Georges Petit, got up a kind of corner. They bought for about \$200,000 a collection of thirty-two pictures belonging to M. Krabb of Brussels. Notice of this fact was given to three or four collectors. The pictures arrived in Paris on Sunday, and the following Fri day there were only two left. On Monday went to the gallery. All the clerks were in great state of excitement. The pictures had arrived? Yes, but you cannot go into the gallery; there is an amateur there; ten picture sold already for \$100,000, besides "The Angelus." And while I was listening with no small amusement to the breathless parrative of the enthusiastic clerk, the door opened, and behold the amateur in question! It was a portly pasha named For Bey, the son of the major-domo of the Knedive of Egypt, an Ignorant nabob who owes his fortune to his parent's ingenuity in

extending the signification of the word "perquisites," And so Feor Bey, who, I regret to say, can hardly write his own name correctly had become the possessor of "The Angelus!" This famous picture formed part of the collection of Mr. John Wilson, which was sold in the spring of this year. At the time of the sale, the expert, Georges Petit, received a visit from two persons, each of whom gave him an unlimited bid for the picture. These two persons were Féor Bey, above mentioned, and M

Secretan, a wealthy contractor who recently bought the Hotel Basilewski, the former residence of Queen Isabella of Spain, in the Champs Elysées, and who has taken to picture buying. Both these men buy pictures as others run race horses. M. Secretan is immensely rich for a Frenchman. It was he who paid last year \$80,000 for a picture of Meissonier which M. Krabb bought for \$55,000 in 1878. Well, of course these two unlimited bids cancelled each other, and M. Petit suggested that the best thing would be for him to buy the picture and for the rival collectors to draw lots for it. M. Secretan drew the winning lot and became possessor of "The Angelus" for 160,000 francs. Now, feminine influence makes itself feit in the fate of "The Angelus." At the top of the Champs Elvsées, facing the Arc de Triomphe, and corresponding in relative po sition to the house of Mrs. Mackay, the Bonanza queen, is the mansion of Mms. de Cassan. Who is Mms. de Cassan? Oh! she has Henri Regnault's famous picture of Salome and a splendid work by Fortuny. Madame de Cassan is now aged; she is very rich; she is very lonely. Before becoming aged, rich, and lonely, she was the Madame du Barry of a contractor who made a fortune under the second empire. A few weeks ago, feeling immensely bored, Mme, de Cassan begged Alexandre Dumas to come and see her. Between celebrities, even in different spheres, such a departure from the rules of etiquette may be admitted. Dumas, happy to receive the confession of this weary old worldling, called one afternoon, and his visits are now frequent. On-

afternoon Mme. de Cassan consulted Dumas about selling her pictures. Do you want money?" he added.

"Then keep your pictures. They give you s certain consideration in the eyes of the public. Without the Salome and the Fortuny you are nothing. Keep them, then, and bequeath them to the Louvre Museum, and your name will be

honored by posterity for ages on ages." Now it happened that M. Secretan went to see Mme, de Cassan's pictures one day just after he had bought" The Angelus," and Mme. de Cas san put it into his head that the dealers had been swindling him. Then M. Secretan went back to M. Petit and began to express his

"The picture is worth more; it is worth 200,000 france at least," said M. Petit. "Well, you may have it at that price," re

plied M. Secretan.

M. Petit took the picture, sent it to England to have it engraved by Waltner, who was then in England, and advertised twenty proof etchings of it at \$200 each. The copies were taken up in a few days.

Meanwhile, during the summer, an American collector, a Mr. Rockafellar, came over to Paris. He wanted a picture of Millet, and went to see

the leading dealer. "Here is 'The Grafter' of Millet," said the dealer; "I have 'The Angelus' in London; I ask \$50,000 for it. As you are passing through

London go and see it." Through some accident Mr. Rockafe lar missed seeing "The Angelus" in London, but bought "The Grafter," which is of the same size, and perhaps almost as important.

So "The Angelus" was brought back to Paris. It was in the gallery when Féor Bey bought the pictures out of the Krabb collection. The dealer who had made his profit by the etchings said to the pacha in question: "You have bought half a million of trancs worth of pictures. If you like to take 'The Angelus' at 200,000 france-\$40,000-it is yours." Febr Bey accepted the offer with joy. This was on Monday, Three days later came a cable despatch from Mr. Rockafellar, who had seen a proof-stehing of "The Angelus," saying that he would take

the picture for \$50,000! It was too inte! Such is the taithful narrative of the recent history of one of the greatest artistic works of the nineteenth century, and how America just missed the chance of adding "The Angelus to its already vast collection of French masters. THEODORE CHILD.

A Bramatic Incident of the Present Day. SCENE WHITE HOUSE.

President Arthur loquitur-(Reading a con picus us Half Breed journal that now praises him): It might have been well to dissemble their love, But why should they kick me down stairs!

Alleged Bribery to Wagner's District. ALBANY, Nov. 30,-Counsel for Lorenzo M.

mid to day presented to the Board of State Canvasours a protest from that centleman, who was the Democratic allowing the vote cast for Webster Wogner, the Republican candidate. Around charge abrillery and correption in detailing his memination by his party in the first instance, and in debeating his excition subsequently. The heard decided that they had no jurisdiction.

Trinity Building Unimpeached.

Sanitary Inspector Tracy reported to the Health Board on Lucrolay that the rear wall of the bene-ment at less Elizabeth, treet was liable to tail. In this report to soldless of the owner of the tenement was given as 111 broad way. Frinith building. Several morph log to wap yet vesterias made the amount centent that it was the rear wall of Frinith building that was unase.

TAMMANY HALL TROUBLES. Lively Times Predicted Over the Expulsion

f Purroy and White. The politicians who profess to know what s going on in the Tammany organization predict that the December meeting of the Tam many General Committee, which will be held this week, will be more than usually lively. Their prophecy is based upon the belief which prevails among many Tammany men that considerable resistance will be made to any attempt to secure from the General Committee the confirmation of the Committee on Organization's expulsion of Fire Commissioner Henry D. Purroy and Police Justice Andrew J.
White. Since 1872 all the acts of the Committee
on Organization have been submitted to the
General Committee for its confirmation or disapproval, and it is not believed that an exception to this rule will be made in this instance.
Some of the friends of the expelled members
say, however, that John Kelly may take the
ground that Commissioner Purroy and Police
Justice White were expelled from the Committee on Organization only, and may try to avoid
any scene in the General Committee by not
bringing the Committee on Organization's act
before it. Mr. Kelly's strong adherents said
yesterday that the General Committee would
have to act on that subject. If it was not
brought before them by the Committee on
Organization, it would come up in the shape of
a resolution to expel Vr. Purroy and Mr. White
from the General Committee, and to reconstruct the General Committee, and to reconstruct the General Committee, in the Twentytuird and Twenty-fourth Assembly Districts. Henry D. Purroy and Police Justice Andrew J.

truct the General Committees in the Twen hird and Twenty-lourth Assembly Districts. A rumor was current yesterday that many members of the Tammany organization would withdraw from it after the next meeting of the General Committee. One of the members of withdraw from it after the next meeting of the General Committee. One of the members of the Committee on Organization who went out of the wigwam last week with Commissioner Purroy and Police Justice White, said yeater-daythat all but two of the General Committee of the Twenty-fourth District and about two-thirds of the committee of the Twenty-third District would undoubtedly leave the organization. He did not believe that their example would be followed by many men of any prominence in the other districts.

Mr. Kelly's friends were confident last night that the Committee on Organization's action would be approved by the General Committee, and that the resignations from the organization would be limited to the committee in the districts which were controlled respectively by Mr. White and Mr. Purroy.

A RAPID TRANSIT PLAN DEFEATED. mioners who Deciare that an Elevated

Road Improves Property. A. W. Tenney, Edmund Driggs, and John B. Woodward, the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to pass upon the application of the Brookiyn Rapid Transit Company, yesterday flied their report. They believe that a properly constructed rapid transit road would increase the taxable property of the city from 25 to 40 per cent. The Commissioners think that the owners of property on Fulton and

that the owners of property on Fulton and Myrtle avenues, who believe that the road would depreciate their property from 25 to 50 per cent, are mistaken. They say that the assessed value of property along the Sixth avenue route from the Battery to Harlem River, and along the Third avenue route from the City Hall to the Harlem River, has been increased since the construction of the elevated railroad (allowing for all improvements) nearly nine and one-half militons of dollars. They aver that the assessed value of property along these elevated railroad routes has increased in the last four years in a greater ratio than the assessed value of property throughout the entire city.

The Commissioners, however, withhold their consent to the construction of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, because its plan contemplates the erection of the road on one side of the street. A road thus constructed, they argue, would mar the beauty of the avenues, and increase the opportunities of casualty from the arection of columns in the centre of the street. They say that, in view of the crying need for rapid transit in Brooklyn, had the road of the petitioners been planned to span the entire roadway of Fulion and Myrtle avenue, with the cars running in the centre of the elevated roadway, they would have unanimously given their consent to the construction of the road.

This company is the one in which Mayor Grace, Samuel McLean, C. R. Fiint and others were interested. It was planned to follow only one stide of the street, because it was believed that this plan would prove the least objectionable.

AUERRACH-HONE.

A Wedding in St. Mark's Church According to the Newest Fashlonable Usure. Mr. Joseph S. Auerbach, a nephew of Berthold Auerbach, the German author and politician, was married in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon, to Miss Katharine Hone, daughter of Mr. John P. Hone, and granddaughter of the late Mayor Philip Hone. The church was filled, and largely by representatives of wealth and fashion. To the music of a march from the organ, four ushers led a procession very slowly up the cen-tre sisle, and at the same time the bridegroom omerzed from a door at the side of the chancel accompanied by his best man. The bride walked behind the ushers on the arm of her father, and four bridesmaids were last. At the head of the alise the father handed the bride to the bridegroom, and the couple took their places at the chancel rail, with the rest of the bride party grouped around them. The Episcopal service was read by the Rev. Dr. Rylance, When the time came to use the ring it was handed to the bridegroom by the best man. The bride's dress was white satin; her veil was taile; a wreath of orange blossoms was on her hair; she carried a bouquet of white rosebuds, and was wholly devoid of jewelry, though the possessor of handsome diamonds. The bridegroom and ushers wore dark Prince Aibert coats, dark trousers, and no gloves, which is in accordance with the latest regulations for morning ceremonial dress. emerged from a door at the side of the chancel

Official Vote of the State.

ALBANY. Nov. 30 .- The Board of State Canvassers met to-day and declared the vote on the State neket at the late election as follows:

tecket at the late election as follows:

Secretary of State—Carr (Rep.), 416,915, plurality, 13, 192; Parcel (Den.), 468,835, 16 we of, 1, 1, 16,018; Merritt (Pro.), 4,464, contering, 1,492

Computedier—Developert their, 417,494; purality, 14, 684; Ludiam demit, 431,895; Hispar of L., 14,878; Brack (Pro.), 4,196; anticing, 2,119

Transarge—Hussien (Rep.), 392,295; Maxwell (Dem.), 413,196, marging, 10,183, Wood of, L.), 15,499; today, 14,18,196, marging, 10,183, Wood of, L.), 15,499; today, 17,198, Maxwell (Dem.), 4,234; Scattering, 4,357.

Attorney General—Ras of (Ren.), 416,239; plurality, 12,335; Parameter (19mn.), 493,794; Feeley 93, L.), 16,124; Brack (Pro.), 4,795, scattering, 1,357.

Econocir and Su veyor—Seymon (Ren.), 413,434; plurality, 6,75; Farmir gion (Pro.), 3,895; scattering, 1,595, judge, 4 sparts of Appeals—Firm (Rep.), 4,15,219; plurality, 11,3,9, School-maker (Dem.), 483,910; AcParlin, 63, L., 15,75; Farmir gion (Pro.), 3,895; scattering, 1,284.

Laws that are Not Enforced.

The Grand Jury made the following presentneut yesterday in the General Sessions. "The Grand Jury for the November Term of 1881 feel it to be their iniscity to the growing disregard of law on the part of we class s of offenders: "5: There who resert to violence with the same, "21 Those who persistently violate the Extre and

Gamman saws.

We recomine these exists to be a arminely on the in-crease, not a large three cases are said to as of as sault and ballery, no less than the ty resulted from the while the efficient manufact law is found in its re-peal, it as because that the continued not emprecise the the factor and that being laws will checurage and mul-tiply law breakers.

At a meeting of creditors of the American Book Exchange, held yesterday at 764 irrandway Man-ager John B. Alden submitted a proposition by which he said he hoped the credit is could be satisfied and the business could be continued. In brief, it was to wind up the affairs of the l'Exchange and form a new continue. The new contrary will ease the printing office and makery, hire or they the lock p site, pay to the receiver ten per cent royars on all publications till the creditors are read in this, and finally, when it has secured the accessary capital, will be 10 to 10 said he hoped the credit is could be satisfied and the

Compilments from London, From the Contemporary Review, London, November, THE NEW YORK SUN, a journal of the highest literary eminence.

The United States Moving South.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your account of the school of whales one untered by the steamer Newport was not surprising to me. The whales are morating owing to the change in the parallelism of th axis of rotation of the earth, which took place Oct 11. 1877. See my former action, "Wood-stat Pre-dictions." The entire United States is in the torrid some. The whales, sword fish, the fish, sharks, the Indian Ocean fish, and fish from the waters of the old torrid zone have precipitated the oscives upon the coast of New England and New York, and there they will remain. The mean annual temperature of the United States has increased 20, squals 57 since 1877.

A. M. BLAKE Astronomer, South Cleveland, Onio. What now Makes Ohlo Happy.

From the St. Louis Republican. They are singing pmans of joy over in Ohio

because Mr. Arthur has actually appointed a native of that State to a \$2.500 office as interpreter in Japan When Otio men sat at the head of the table, each crumbof comfort as this were not regarded as worthy of men to sell, and then swindle him out of the proceeds

DEDICATION OF A NOBLE CHARITY.

A Coulty Edifice for Teaching Articulate

The handsome and costly building of the astitution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, at Leaington avenue and Sixty. seventh street, was formally opened Tuesday night, and dedicated to the use of the county and State. A large audience was in attendance, This institution differs from that at For Washington in important features of the method

of instruction. Instead of the old-fashloned system of sign teaching, pupils are here taught articulate language, so as to be able to understand each other from the movements of the lips, and to speak intelligibly to persons who can hear, though the sounds are to themselves inaudible. The beginning of the institution occurred in a small and experimental way in 1867, when a number of gentlemental way in the season of the University of Vienna, to make a trial of the theory of articulate instruction. After three years, the Legislature passed an act permitting deaf mute children placed at county or State charge in such an asylum to be placed either in this institution or in that at Fort Washington, the usual rate of payment for their maintenance to be paid in either case. After that, voluntary contributions, payments for county and State as well as for private pupils, and wise management reads the institution more and more flourishing and successful: a sinking fund of \$45,000 was accumulated; the city gave the ground on which the new building stands, \$70,000 more was raised by private contribution more crifficates promising repayment if the income of the institution makes it possible and the result is now seen in an imposing cilines that cost \$130,000 and is said to be the fluest structure devoted to deaf mutes in the world.

Tuesday night witnessed the formal transfer of the building to the State of New York, Mr. Oscar S. Straus, on behalf of the trustees, making an address tendering it to Mr. Neil Glimour, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and giving an account of the origin and provress of the institution to its present stage of development. Begun as a private charity, with individual contributions by a number of shifted humanity, and transferred to the supervision and control of the State system of sign teaching, pupils are here taught articulate language, so as to be able to under-

SUNBEAMS.

-Miss Annie Louise Cary is credited with he possession of \$450,000, all earned by singing. ... The Courier-Journal says the Louisville

ladies trim their bonnets on the congregation side. -It was almost within the shadow of a miversity that a man was lynched at Athens, Ohio -The gossips say that Gilbert and Sulliwan are to write an operetta on an American subject.
—Widower Smith of Ida, Iowa, married

his stepdaughter, and his disapproving neighbors tarred and reathered him. -In San Francisco variety show per-

formers receive sinecures in the city departments, prob-ably in the interest of high art. -The remarkable information has been obtained by the Troy Tomes that " in one of the New York theatres half of the actresses are amateurs, and belong to

good New York families " -A flirting belle of Akron, Ohio, has caused a social excitement by having all the love letters she has received bound handsomely in a morocco volume for her parlor table, in place of an ordinary auto

-Mr. Longfellow kept Thanksgiving Day y reading to a friend a poem he has recently composed called "Hermes Trismegistus." He has been and still is suffering from attacks of vertigo, which have confined him to the house. -A Chicago clergyman knocked down the

thief who was trying to steat his satchel, and the question whether the blow was justifiable in a preacher of Christiamty may come before his Presbytery. He says ne would do it uznin -Gov. Crittenden of Missouri employs

convict labor in his household, a number of men a women being detailed from the penitentiary for that ser vice. The Governor had a sliver wedding a lew days are, and two of the felons very nearly succeeded in es caping with the glite. -A bulldog walked into a colored church

in Memphis during services, marched quietly up the main aisie, a-cended the pulpit, caucht hold of the min ister, and dragged him down stairs. There was nothing to account for the dog's behavior, unless it was that the minister was a visitor. ...The pulpit was set outside the church

at Winsiow, Texas, in order to give room for a stage on which to perform "Pinafore," and when again needed for use it was missing. Several weeks of acarch elapsed been sitered into a fare table. -A number of Chicago men, including a

Jewish rabbi, a Rishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and the pastor of a Unitarian society, have ad-dressed a petition to the Board of Education asking that the first forty minutes in each school day be devoted to instruction in unsectarian ethics and psychology. -When a Texas couple stood up to be

married, the minister saw the handle of a pistol protrud ing from the britegroom's pocket and suggested that, out of respect to the solemn ceremony, it be laid aside. The advice was heeded. Then the bride demurely drew a darger from her bosom and tossed it beside the other weapon.

-Some idea of the wealth of the mines on the Pacific coast may be obtained from the fact that is 1877 there was \$70,000,000 on deposit in the savings banks of California. This is the largest amount of mone ever held by the banks of the State at one time, and its accumulation was the result of the mining prosperty that had preveited for some time previous. -Miss Campbell, an English lady, called

"the Queen of Corsica," has built a church at Ajacto and rules her chapitain with almost found tyranny. I the sermon is too loter, a large watch is drawn out of he the irksome discourse, to the amusement of the con egation and the disc infort of the divine -Somebody writes from the East to the St Louis Gibe themsend as to a business investment it that city, and gets this reply: "He may his capital it small, but he has energy and industry. If he has money emuch to buy a set of gambling tools let him come here

and start a keno house. He wanter protocted by the pelice nutbookies, and those who interfere with him will The famous big trees of California, 350 o distinct high and proportionately thick, are on public and, subject to entry at \$1.25 an acre, and may be hought up and destroyed by whoever wishes to make such use of them. The bark has already been pecial

ron the butt of one for a showman, who sets it up a falls as an exhibition, and another has been cut down in other to make a dancing platform of the simul -Sherman and Eills, itinerant preachers, alting themselves the Holmes-Vanguard, hered a ball pointry, 121, and have been a remark inches full handway While they made numerous converts, they also affended the clerky of the city by violently about in them, and their meetings became disorderly with turbs our divisions of atiment. The two revivalests were at length shown to

be unprincipled advants/ers, tent only un making profi able concellents and, in being a posted as variants, they promised to leave how a numerically if received. -The Springfield Republican, referring to the methods used for currier, the American impression as of Numeri, was a that his colors are spelled to capt' which has first been thereughly scaled. The habit is blake his wet alseets into a field at somet-the heart them over the ground, painting with the utmost rail its, harrying from one to another to eath the desure modes of the scene. Sees times he describe to \$80.18

succession, and goes back to town with one very sel-porture bacanced on each hand -At the end of a long trial in Boston two —At the end of a long trial in Boston two men have been found units of consent of to be that it there is decided to the found of the dead of the best for he had from quite our a state of the search of the consent of the most of the consent of the most of the consent of the that the consent of the that a fine that the bound is returned to the consent of the uninequal trust mention that the bound is returned to the consent of the uninequal trust in the that the bound is returned to the consent of the uninequal trust in the consent of the result in the consent of which Fuller, as his arent, pretended to we its and the